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No. 1363

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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## INTERNATIONAL

### STATUS OF VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN COUNTRY REPORTED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by A. Yevreinov, APN correspondent: "I Am Learning Much That Is New"]

[Text] A year has passed since that time when several hundred Vietnamese youths arrived in Volgograd Oblast, sent here by the SRV government for vocational instruction and work. Their status, like the status of other Vietnamese workers in our country for this purpose, has been defined by a special inter-governmental agreement. They enjoy the same rights as Soviet workers.

But how do the young Vietnamese live, study, and work?

In order to obtain an answer to this question, I traveled to the city of Nikolayevsk, a rayon center of Volgograd Oblast. Here a large group of Vietnamese youths are receiving vocational training at the Nikolayevskvolgovodstroy Trust, which specializes in constructing irrigation systems and other agricultural facilities. An educational combine was created for their arrival here.

Nikolayevskvolgovodstroy is a construction organization. Naturally, the training of the Vietnamese workers here is also conducted in the construction fields of specialization, which are particularly necessary for the rapidly developing economy of the SRV. The educational combine has been furnished with up-to-date laboratories, workshops, and audio-lingual facilities for studying Russian.

"In the Soviet Union I am acquiring the occupation of tractor- and bulldozer-operator," states 27-year-old Fam Kuang Khay from the city of V'yetchi. "At home I also used to work on a tractor, but here there is much more opportunity to increase my skills. Moreover, from the first few days on I have been under the patronage of an experienced Soviet worker, who has helped me in my studies and in my work...."

The climate here is mild. Although there are some periods of freezing weather during the winter, they do not last long; this is the effect of proximity to the warm Caspian and Black Seas. Summers are hot on the lower Volga. There is a great deal of greenery, fruits, and vegetables, while the renowned Astrakhan watermelons grow ripe.

"Admittedly, at first, I was rather afraid of the onset of the first few cold-weather spells," says Fam Kuang Khay, "but then I became convinced that this is not so terrible at all. One merely has to dress more warmly."

I became acquainted with Kha Van Tkhan. He is 21 years old and comes from the province of Binchitkhien. When I entered his room, Kha Van Tkhan was finishing a letter to his home.

"I am writing to my parents about how everything is going well here. I am studying, working, and learning much that is new and interesting. Everyone treats us in a very friendly way, and they are always ready to help. In our free time we engage in sports, watch motion pictures, read a lot, and in the summertime we go to the Volga River. I intend to spend my first leave in the Soviet Union in order to get to know the country better."

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CSO: 1800/222

NATIONAL

NORTHWEST BORDER GUARDS' PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM031515 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 p 2

[LenTASS report: "Reliably Guarding Motherland's Borders"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the Red Banner Northwest Border District yesterday discussed the organizational and political work tasks of commanders, political organs and party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the requirements of the USSR law on our country's state border.

Those assembled honored the bright memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with a minute of silence.

The report was delivered by Lieutenant General A. G. Viktorov, chief of the troops of the Red Banner Northwest Border District.

Border guards, like all Soviet people, warmly and unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary and November (1982) plenum and the USSR Law on the State Border and adopt them for unswerving guidance and execution.

The district's servicemen successfully fulfilled their combat and political training tasks and socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and there was an increase in the number of servicemen and subunits with excellent results among the troops. It was pointed out that the combat readiness of personnel improved, and military discipline and order became stronger. The party organizations strengthened their influence in the units. There was an improvement in ideological and political education work with all categories of servicemen.

Proceeding from the complex international situation, the attention of those present was drawn to the need to boost political vigilance and the responsibility of commanders, political organ leaders and each border guard for fulfillment of the tasks to safeguard the USSR state border and of their own service duties.

Communists F. A. Lamov, A. I. Tymko, B. P. Ryabov, A. A. Kistenev, A. A. Shavanyavichus and others spoke in the debate.

The meeting was addressed by Major General V. S. Ivanov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards' Political Directorate, and N. Ye. Chelnokov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector.

The meeting participants gave the assurance that they will exert all their efforts and energy to fulfill the important tasks for the reliable protection of our motherland's borders and will make a worthy contribution to the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee was adopted with great enthusiasm.

Taking part in the conference were Yu. F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad Party Gorkom, and D. P. Nosyrev, chief of the USSR KGB Directorate for Leningrad Oblast.

CSO: 1800/579

MODEL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RAYON AGRARIAN-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 82 pp 2-3

[Text] I. General Provisions

1. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is formed for the purpose of an improvement in the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex of a rayon, on the basis of an increase in the economic independence and initiative of the kolkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association; coordination of their activity and mobilization of efforts for the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program; fuller use of the production-economic potential which has been created and resources; an unswerving growth of the volume of the production and a rise in the quality of the agricultural product and the high efficiency of the sectors of the complex.

2. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is created at the decision of the rayispolkom. The decision concerning the formation of an association is ratified by the rayon soviet.

The association incorporates in the established procedure kolkhozes, sovkhoses, interfarm enterprises (organizations) and other enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR Ministry of Procurement, USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, USSR Ministry of Food Industry, USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (other than enterprises for the construction of water-management facilities, which are incorporated in oblast, kray and republic ((ASSR)) agrarian-industrial associations), USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and USSR State Committee for Forestry system.

Enterprises and organizations servicing several rayons may be incorporated in the association following coordination with the appropriate higher authorities.

Enterprises and organizations of other ministries and departments whose activity is connected with the production, procurement, processing and sale of agricultural products are incorporated in the association following coordination with the higher sectorial authorities.



Enterprises and organizations incorporated in the rayon agrarian-industrial association retain economic independence, the rights of a legal entity and departmental allegiance. They are guided in their activity by the regulations, statutes and other legislative instruments and also these model regulations.

3. The following are the main tasks of the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

ensuring the proportional and balanced development of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association for the purpose of an increase in food production, fulfillment of the state plans by all enterprises of the agrarian-industrial complex and an increase in production efficiency and work quality;

the highly productive use of land and its increased fertility, introduction of scientifically substantiated and the most efficient methods of running a farm and transition of production to industrial techniques;

the creation of a strong fodder base for animal husbandry, consistent transition to intensive methods of its management and an increase in the productiveness of livestock and poultry;

involvement in agricultural production of unused land, the efficient use of organic and mineral fertilizer and plant-protection agents and implementation of a set of measures for land improvement, the struggle against soil erosion, environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources;

the rational use of allocated capital investments and material-technical, labor, financial and other resources, proceeding from the need for their concentration in the decisive areas and the surmounting of "bottlenecks" and disproportions;

an improvement in the servicing of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other production enterprises and a strengthening of their material-technical facilities;

the transformation of rural centers of population into well-appointed communities and the creation of a modern social infrastructure in the countryside, particularly expansion of road building by the joint efforts of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association;

an improvement in economic and intersectorial relations contributing to the organizational-economic unity of the agrarian-industrial complex and the orientation of the activity of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association toward the final results of agricultural production;

the creation of stable economic conditions for the financially autonomous activity of each labor collective, increased responsibility for profitable production management and the introduction of rational forms of the organization, norm-setting and remuneration of labor and material and moral incentives;

the economically substantiated specialization and concentration of production and the development of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration aimed at the efficient use of material, financial and labor resources;

organization of the development and practical implementation of comprehensive intersectorial programs for the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience and the introduction of progressive, fundamentally new resource-saving techniques increasing labor productivity and production efficiency;

the implementation of measures to increase the efficiency of the lagging sectors, works and enterprises and leveling of the economic conditions of management;

loss prevention and the preservation of the agricultural product at all stages of the cycle of its production, procurement, shipment, processing, storage and sale;

organization of the conclusion of forward contracts of agricultural products and also other business contracts and the strengthening of their role and significance as a legal means of ensuring fulfillment of the plans of state purchases and other plan quotas;

implementation of measures for the further development of the private subsidiary farms of the citizens and the rural subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations as an integral part of the country's food complex and also for the development of subsidiary enterprises and works on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes;

the creation of a system of the data-computer servicing of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association based on a uniform collective-user computer system and the extensive introduction of automated systems and economico-mathematical systems of management;

the development in every possible way of socialist competition for the achievement of high production-economic indicators of work and the working people's extensive participation in production management; and

observance of socialist legality in economic relations and the implementation of measures to improve legal work at the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association.

4. Availing itself of the property assigned its effective administration or use, the rayon agrarian-industrial association exercises its activity in accordance with the plan, performs the duties entrusted to it, bears the responsibility and enjoys the rights connected with this activity, has an independent balance sheet and is a legal entity.

5. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is subordinate in its activity to the rayon soviet and its ispolkom and also, correspondingly, to the oblast,

kray and republic (ASSR) agrarian-industrial association and in the union republics lacking an oblast division to the union republic council of ministers.

6. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is guided in its activity by USSR and union republic legislation and also the regulations governing a given rayon association drawn up with regard for the concrete singularities of this association on the basis of these model regulations and ratified by the rayispolkom and strictly observes socialist legality and state discipline.

## II. Leadership of the Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association

7. Leadership of the rayon agrarian-industrial association is exercised by the association council. The association council is the highest organ of management of the association.

The association council is formed in accordance with established procedure at a session of the rayon soviet upon submission by its ispolkom.

The council of the rayon agrarian-industrial association is, within the limits of competence, an organ of state administration.

8. The council of the rayon agrarian-industrial association incorporates the chief of the agricultural administration of the rayispolkom and his first deputy (deputy), kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors by office and also leaders of enterprises and organizations of other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex and representatives of the corresponding public organizations.

The chairman of the association council is the chief of the rayispolkom agricultural administration.

The quantitative and personnel composition of the association council is in each concrete instance confirmed and changed by the rayon soviet. Kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors should constitute the majority of council members here.

9. The council of the rayon agrarian-industrial association convenes once a month. The council's meetings are deemed competent when no less than three-fourths of its total composition are present. The council's decision on questions within its competence are passed by simple majority open vote and are binding for all the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association.

10. Day-to-day leadership of the activity of the rayon agrarian-industrial association is exercised by the chairman of the association council, who ensures fulfillment of the council's decisions and is personally responsible (within the limits of his competence) for the state of affairs and activity of the rayon agrarian-industrial association and its council.

The chairman of the association council--the chief of the rayispolkom agricultural administration--is simultaneously first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom.

The first deputy (deputy) chief of the rayispolkom agricultural administration is by office first deputy chairman of the rayon agrarian-industrial association council.

The manager of the Sel'khoztekhnika rayon production association may, at a decision of the rayon agrarian-industrial association council, be appointed deputy chairman of the association council for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production and material-technical supply.

Depending on the concrete singularities of each rayon, the leaders of other enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture incorporated in the association may also, at a decision of the association council, be appointed council deputy chairmen.

11. The rayon agrarian-industrial association council chairman:

is in charge in accordance with current legislation and these model regulations of the property and resources allotted the association;

concludes contracts, opens the appropriate accounts of the association in USSR Gosbank (USSR Stroybank) establishments and operates in accordance with decisions adopted by the association council;

represents the association's interests in all enterprises, establishments and organizations and in the judicial and arbitration authorities and issues proxies (including those containing power of attorney);

issues within the limits of his competence orders (instructions) for the association; and

determines the competence and official duties of his deputies.

12. The work machinery of the rayon agrarian-industrial association council is the rayispolkom agricultural administration machinery.

13. The structure and employee strength of the rayispolkom agricultural administration--the work machinery of the rayon agrarian-industrial association council--are confirmed by the rayispolkom upon presentation of the association council, proceeding from the worker strength provisions laid down in the established procedure and the model structure of rayispolkom agricultural administration and the designated ceilings on maximum appropriations for composition of the administrative machinery and with regard for the specialization and structure of a given rayon's agricultural production.

14. Intersectorial commissions for the production, procurement and processing of products, an improvement in economic mutual relations, social problems of the development of the countryside and other questions may be created from



highly skilled specialists, representatives of public organizations and production pacesetters for the extensive enlistment of the working people in the preparation and discussion of proposals for the economic and social development of the rayon agrarian-industrial association, study of the conditions of intersectorial cooperation of production and its concentration, specialization and territorial location and the development of recommendations for the use and introduction in production at the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association of the latest achievements of science and technology, the scientific organization of labor and progressive experience and also for the preliminary examination and skilled preparation of questions submitted for the association council's discussion.

The composition of the commissions and the regulations governing them are confirmed by the association council.

### III. Rights and Duties of the Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association

15. The rights and duties of the rayon agrarian-industrial association are determined by these model regulations, other legislative instruments and also the regulations governing a given rayon association.

The rights and duties of an association provided for by these model regulations are exercised by the association council.

#### Rights and Duties in the Planning Sphere

16. The activity of the rayon agrarian-industrial association is organized on the basis of consolidated 5-year and annual plans of the economic and social development of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex which it develops, incorporating the basic indicators of the corresponding plans of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations (irrespective of their departmental allegiance) incorporated in the association, and also indicators connected with the accomplishment of common production, socioeconomic and cultural-everyday tasks for the rayon agrarian-industrial complex as a whole.

The consolidated plan of the economic and social development of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex is submitted to the rayon soviet and the higher organ of administration of the agrarian-industrial complex.

17. On the basis of the plan of state purchases conveyed by the established procedure the rayon agrarian-industrial association draws up for the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises with their participation draft plans of the sale of agricultural products to the state and submits these drafts for ratification by the rayon soviet. The plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state ratified by the rayon soviet are conveyed to the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and, in addition, plans for the sale of the products in whose production they specialize are conveyed to the specialized farms of rayon jurisdiction.

The plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state by specialized farms of republic and union jurisdiction are drawn up and ratified in the established procedure.

18. With respect to the kolkhozes and also sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises under the jurisdiction of the rayispolkom agricultural administration the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

confirms on the basis of notified quotas with regard for the requests of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and in connection with the sources of financing the allocation of capital investments (including construction-installation work) and the volume of supplies of tractors, motor vehicles, tractor attachments, grain-harvesting combines and other basic agricultural machinery, fertilizer and chemical plant-protection agents and also formula food;

allocates the volumes of supplies of construction and other materials for the performance of work by the direct-labor method and for repair-maintenance needs;

confirms the allocation of quotas for supplies of petroleum products and other material-technical resources necessary for fulfillment of the plans; and

determines the targets with respect to other plan indicators subject to ratification by the higher authorities.

The plans of capital investments, the quotas of contract work, the plans of material-technical supply and financial-economic indicators are conveyed to the farms simultaneously with the plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state.

19. Within the limits of the allocated material-technical resources and on the basis of farm requests the rayon agrarian-industrial association examines and confirms for the enterprises and organizations of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture incorporated in the association:

quotas for the volume of the operations with respect to the production-engineering servicing of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, including installation, startup and adjustment and mechanized operations, machinery assembly and modernization of animal husbandry farmsteads and other production facilities;

the volume of major and current repairs of machinery, equipment, components and units and the volume of operations on servicing the equipment of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, including operations in kolkoz and sovkoz workshops and at Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises; and

the volume of freight shipments for the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations by Sel'khoztekhnika transport enterprises. The rayon agrarian-industrial association also examines other indicators of the draft plans and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities.



The indicators confirmed by the rayon agrarian-industrial association council in accordance with this clause are the basis for the compilation of the rayon Sel'khoztekhnika's production-financial plan.

In instances where the rayon Sel'khoztekhnika has specialized production facilities, its plan indicators related to the volume of work performed for other rayons are confirmed by the higher sectorial authority.

20. The rayon agrarian-industrial association examines and confirms for the Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association a consolidated plan of the agrochemical servicing of the rayon's agriculture, including the volume of supplies of mineral fertilizer, plant-protection agents and other chemical products, plans for the delivery of chemical fertilizer directly to the farms and plans for the performance of agrochemical operations in accordance with the established indicators and within the limits of the allocated funds and established quotas.

21. For service water-management organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources incorporated in the association the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

organizes the development and implementation in conjunction with the farms of measures for the highly efficient use of irrigable and drained land and the obtaining of big and stable harvests of agricultural crops thereon;

develops proposals with respect to the draft plans of water use and submits them in the established procedure for ratification and also implements measures for the efficient use of water by the water-user-farms for irrigation;

determines in accordance with need and the availability of production capacity of the service organizations on the basis of the requests of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises the volume and order of priority of the performance of work on purification and the repair of the water-management reclamative system and installations and also confirms plans for the performance of this work; and

examines other indicators of the draft plans and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities.

22. With respect to the construction water-management organizations incorporated in the oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) agrarian-industrial association the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

examines the plans of water-management construction for kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations of the rayon and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities; and

on the basis of outlines of the comprehensive use and protection of waters determines the water-management facilities to be designed and constructed in the rayon, including the technical improvement of operating reclamative systems, and submits proposals to the appropriate higher authorities.

23. For the construction organizations (including interfarm construction organizations) incorporated in the association the rayon agrarian-industrial association examines and confirms plans of contract construction and installation work to be fulfilled by these organizations for the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations of the quotas with respect to the commissioning of fixed capital and production capacity.

24. For the procurement and agricultural product-processing enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

examines the proposals with respect to the draft plans of purchases of agricultural products and supplies thereof to the processing enterprises and organizations, with respect to the acceptance of products directly on the farms and with respect to determination in the rayon of raw material zones for the processing enterprises and the assignment thereto of farms which supply the raw material with regard for the need for the fuller provision of the plants with agricultural raw material of the required assortment and quality and a reduction in product losses and transportation expenditure and submits its proposals to the rayispolkom; and

examines the draft plans of the industrial processing of agricultural products (with regard for forward contracts) on the basis of the production capacity of enterprises for the processing of agricultural products incorporated in the association and also other plan indicators, proceeding from the concrete conditions of the rayon's specialization, and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities.

25. The rayon agrarian-industrial association also examines the draft plans of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in it not enumerated in clauses 18-24 of these model regulations and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities.

26. On the basis of the proposals of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in it the rayon agrarian-industrial association draws up forward plans of the specialization and location of agricultural production, enterprises for the acceptance and processing of agricultural products, repair-engineering workshops and product-storage depots and plans for the development of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration and organizes their fulfillment.

#### Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Intersectorial Production-Economic Relations

27. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

confirms on the basis of model norms rates (tariffs) for services rendered and work performed by enterprises and organizations, irrespective of their departmental allegiance, within the association (other than wholesale prices for major equipment repairs, tariffs and rates for transportation and

construction-installation work and markups for supply-sales organizations laid down in the established procedure) providing for a reduction in the costs of the services rendered and work performed and an improvement in the system of the production servicing of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes;

determines the factory prices for livestock, feed, materials and other resources supplied by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association to one another;

creates for the financing of measures connected with the accomplishment of production, socioeconomic and cultural-everyday tasks for the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association as a whole centralized material incentive, socio-cultural measures and housing construction and production development funds and on the basis of the appropriate normative documents determines the area and sequence of their use;

centralizes at the suggestion of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association the performance of individual production-economic functions (fattening of livestock, rearing heifers, production of formula food, repair and maintenance of agricultural equipment and the equipment of the animal husbandry farmsteads, agrochemical servicing, capital construction and others). A decision on the centralization of individual production-economic functions which entails the transfer from the farms of fixed production capital (agricultural equipment, workshops for its repair and such) and the transfer to enterprises of other ministries and departments of machine-operator personnel or other workers may be adopted by the association here only with the consent of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations concerned and the appropriate USSR ministries and departments and the union Kolkhoz Council;

entrusts the performance of centralized production-economic functions to individual enterprises and organizations, irrespective of their departmental allegiance, or adopts measures for the creation for this purpose of specialized subdivisions on the basis of interfarm cooperation;

adopts measures to strengthen the material-technical base of the procurement of agricultural products;

organizes fulfillment of the quotas of goal-oriented comprehensive scientific-technical programs, programs for the solution of most important scientific-technical problems and quotas for the introduction in production of scientific-technical achievements and advanced experience;

supervises the course of fulfillment of the plans of the economic and social development of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association in respect of questions related to their joint activity;

receives reports of leaders of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association on their fulfillment of the plans and quotas for the production, purchase, acceptance, storage, shipment and processing of agricultural products and supplies of machinery, equipment, materials and

spares and on performance of their duties in respect of all forms of servicing of the farms and other questions of joint activity and adopts the appropriate decisions in respect of them;

organizes supervision of the fulfillment of adopted decisions and, where necessary, conducts in the established procedure an inspection of the activity of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, examines the results of the inspections and adopts the appropriate decisions in respect of them; and

organizes supervision of settlements between kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations engaged in the procurement, processing and storage of agricultural products and servicing agriculture and monitors the soundness of the storage and efficiency of the use of mineral fertilizer, equipment, fodder, construction materials, fuel and lubricants, spares, packaging and other material resources.

#### Rights and Duties in the Sphere of the Sale of Agricultural Products

##### 28. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

ensures fulfillment of the plans conveyed to the farms for the sale of agricultural products to the state and also of the forward contracts for these products and contributes to the development of the direct relations of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations with industrial and trade enterprises, the transition to the acceptance by the procurement organizations of products directly on the farms and their shipment from the farms by the procurement workers' transport;

adopts measures to ensure that all the agricultural products intended for sale to the state by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses be accepted by the appropriate procurement and other organizations; and

develops and implements a set of measures to increase the quality of the procured and processed agricultural products.

#### Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Capital Construction

##### 29. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

directs and coordinates the activity of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association in the sphere of capital construction, guided here by the plan of capital construction drawn up in accordance with the consolidated plan of the economic and social development of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex;

examines the draft 5-year and annual plans of capital construction for the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate sectorial higher authorities;

organizes following coordination with the appropriate sectorial higher authorities the pooling of the capital investments of the enterprises and



organizations incorporated in the association for the construction of production and nonproduction facilities without changing the established plans for the commissioning of production capacity and fixed capital;

examines proposals of the sectorial authorities concerning the location of construction projects on the territory of the rayon, including newly constructed processing enterprises directly on the territory of their main raw material zone, and submits its proposals to the appropriate higher authorities;

examines in conjunction with the higher sectorial authorities the sequence of the construction of individual projects of the agrarian-industrial complex, adopting here measures ruling out the dispersal of forces and resources of the construction organizations at numerous projects, and submits the corresponding proposals in the established procedure;

supervises the course of construction in the association of facilities by the direct-labor and contract methods, rendering the construction organizations the necessary assistance here in ensuring the commissioning of the facilities under construction within the times specified by the plan;

redistributes, where necessary, following coordination with the appropriate sectorial higher authorities, with respect to the results of fulfillment of the plans of the I-III quarters of the current year capital investments (including construction-installation work) not assimilated by individual state enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, without a reduction in the set plan of the commissioning of production capacity and fixed capital; and

centralizes, where necessary, the functions of client and technical supervision in construction with respect to the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association.

#### Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Material-Technical Supply

##### 30. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

monitors the organization of material-technical supply of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association and the realization of allocated capital;

redistributes, where necessary, among the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association with their consent 10-15 percent of the allocated material-technical resources;

provides on a priority basis for the support in the form of the necessary material-technical resources of fulfillment of the quotas of the goal-oriented comprehensive scientific-technical programs, programs for the solution of the most important scientific-technical problems and also the targets for the introduction in production of scientific-technical achievements and advanced experience;

adopts measures for the on-schedule installation and commissioning of equipment at the enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association and the prevention of the formation of above-norm material and capital equipment stock surpluses;

organizes the production of local construction materials and distributes them to the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association; and

supervises fulfillment of the measures formulated by the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association for the economical expenditure of materials, raw material and fuel, fodder, mineral fertilizer and other material resources and also a reduction in losses at work.

#### Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Personnel, Labor and Wages

##### 31. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

works to strengthen the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association with highly skilled leader and specialist personnel;

develops and implements measures for the creation and training of a reserve of personnel for promotion to executive positions and for providing for the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association personnel of the mass occupations, determines the current and long-term need for the enterprises and organizations for specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and for skilled personnel of the mass occupations, organizes the training and improvement of workers and kolkhoz members and implements other measures aimed at the creation of permanent cadres at the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association;

submits proposals or gives its consent to the appropriate sectorial higher authorities concerning the appointment and dismissal of leaders of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association and also concerning the application of measures of incentive and punishment in respect of these workers;

examines and recommends for introduction at the enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association progressive forms of the organization and remuneration of labor;

establishes at the enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association a uniform work schedule of individual groups of workers within the limits of normal work time for an accounting period;

dispatches temporarily in the event of production need, workers, with observance of the standards of labor legislation, and equipment of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association for assistance in operations on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at other agricultural



enterprises and in winter and interseasonal periods dispatches on the same terms workers and equipment from the said agricultural enterprises to other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association; and

confirms on the basis of the model regulations the terms of the payment of bonuses to the executives and specialists of sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, irrespective of their departmental allegiance.

#### Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Finance, Credit, Accounting and Accountability

#### 32. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

organizes financial work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association, implements measures to strengthen cost accounting, improve the quality and reduce the prime costs of products and increase profitability, ensures the preservation and purposeful and efficient use of working capital and an acceleration of its rate of turnover, prevents the diversion of resources to ends not connected with the activity of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association and ensures the on-schedule settlement of accounts with the state budget and USSR Gosbank (USSR Srobybank) establishments;

distributes the budget appropriations and credit allocated for the kolkhozes and also sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises incorporated in the association and under the jurisdiction of the rayispolkom agricultural administration;

organizes supervision of the observance by the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association of estimates and staffing discipline and also current legislation governing pay and bonuses; and

obtains from the rayon statistical body consolidated data on the course of agricultural operations and the production and purchases of agricultural products and also other data envisaged by accountability essential for operational leadership of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association.

#### IV. Property and Resources of the Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association

33. The property of the rayon agrarian-industrial association consists of centralized capital and other property allocated the association.

The property of the kolkhozes incorporated in the association is their property.

The property allocated the sovkhozes and other state enterprises and organizations and the property of the kolkhozes incorporated in the association is reflected in their independent balance sheets while the property allocated the association is reflected in the independent balance sheet of the association.

34. Given the centralized performance by the rayon agrarian-industrial association of individual production-economic functions, the resources necessary for this activity are allocated by the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, in the procedure and the amounts determined by the association council following coordination with the appropriate sectorial higher authorities.

35. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is responsible in accordance with its duties to the property which it has been allocated and on which, in accordance with current USSR and union republic legislation, exactions may be levied.

#### V. Reorganization and Liquidation of the Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association

36. The rayon agrarian-industrial associations are reorganized (merged, annexed, partitioned and separated) and liquidated by the authorities by whose decision they were created.

37. In the event of the merger of rayon agrarian-industrial associations, the centralized capital and other property allocated the association are transferred to the new association which has emerged as a result of the merger.

Upon the annexation of one association to another, the centralized capital and other property allocated the association being annexed are transferred to this other association.

38. In the event of the partition of a rayon agrarian-industrial association, the centralized capital and other property allocated the association being reorganized are transferred in accordance with the instrument of partition to the new associations which emerge as a result of this partition.

Upon the separation from a rayon agrarian-industrial association of one or several new associations and also upon the departure therefrom of individual enterprises and organizations the centralized capital and other property allocated the association being reorganized are transferred to them in accordance with the instrument of partition (in the corresponding parts).

39. In the event of the liquidation of a rayon agrarian-industrial association the centralized capital and other property allocated the association being liquidated are transferred to the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association as indicated by the appropriate higher authority with regard for their participation in the creation of this property.

The length of time for the creditors to state their claims to the association in liquidation is determined by the authority confirming the decision to liquidate the association, but cannot be less than 1 month.

Claims on the association in liquidation are met from its property on which, in accordance with the law, exactions may be levied.

40. The rayon agrarian-industrial association has a seal depicting the state emblem of the union republic and its own name.

## NATIONAL

### GRISHIN ON TASKS, PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by A. Shinkin: "The Inculcation of Conviction--Meeting of Moscow City Party Organization's Aktiv"]

[Text] To conduct work relating to communist education of workers more actively and purposefully--this thought determined the content of the meeting of the Moscow City party organization's aktiv, which was held 3 September. Its participants discussed questions of further improvement of political education work among the city's workers in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, recommendations and directives of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

"Our party considers forming of the personality of the new man," said the speaker, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the party gorkom V.V. Grishin, "as one of the chief directions in the building of communism and an important condition of its achievements. The economic and social-political development of the country depends to a large degree on the effectiveness of educational work.

"For more than 10 years now, the Moscow city party organization and the workers of the capital have been working on the realization of an objective set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress--to transform Moscow into a model communist city. In this time a great deal of political and organizational work was done.

"The desire to systematically implement the 'Moral Principles of an Inhabitant of the Model Communist City had their inception directly in labor collectives and were approved by the Moscow CPSU City Committee. This summary of moral norms, while taking into account the special features of the USSR capital, concretizes the tenets of the moral code of a builder of communism."

All this, it goes without saying, cannot but help be reflected in the development of creative initiative in collectives. As pointed out at the meeting of the aktiv, plans of the 10th Five-Year plan and for 1981 were successfully fulfilled in industry, transport and construction. Targets of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan have been successfully fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Numerous patriotic initiatives are evidence of the high political awareness of Muscovites. Among them, the initiative of the collectives of the Moscow Motor-Vehicle Plant imeni I.A. Likhachev, Zarya Association and others, aimed at wide-scale utilization of the achievements of science and technology and the movement for economy and thrift at each workplace, had its inception among the collectives of the MELZ Association and the Factory imeni Frunze. An initiative of the Muscovites is permeated with deep concern for social well-being; they have launched a struggle for increased production, broader assortment and improved quality of consumer goods.

And what an impressive display of the consciousness of Muscovites is provided by the competition under the slogan "60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--60 shock labor weeks!" Today, it was pointed out at the meeting, the capital includes more than 600,000 workers and specialists, 25,000 brigades, thousands of sectors and shops; the majority of the enterprises and institutions of all sectors of the economy have joined this movement. They are over-fulfilling daily norms and plan targets and are constantly attaining growth of labor productivity, increased output and improved product quality.

The person presenting the report and those taking part in the discussions--First Secretary of Prumzenskiy CPSU Raykom B. Bryaznov, forge and stamp operator from GPZ-1 [State Bearing Plant No 1 (7)] A. Afonin, partkom secretaries of House Construction Combine No 1 of Moscow Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction and of Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N.E. Bauman I. Os'kin and N. Lakota, Director of Khromatron Plant Yu. Mashin and others pointed out that the leading role in the attainment of all successes belongs to party organizations and their ideological educational work among labor collectives.

In many rayons of the capital, complex plans for communist education of workers have been worked out and are being realized; centers for scientific organization of ideological educational work and methodological sections for Marxist-Leninist ethics and moral education have been created and are in active operation. Lecture propaganda has been improved.

In a word, much has been done. And here a special role was played by the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political Educational Work." Giving their due to what has been achieved, the participants of the meeting concentrated their chief attention on an analysis of deficiencies in educational work. It was noted in particular that worktime losses at the city's industrial enterprises are still great. Among some collectives together with model consciousness and organization there prevail the habit of self-seeking and egoism, absence of discipline and laxity, drunkenness and other antipodes of communist morality.

What are the reasons for such phenomena? They were referred to in detail both in the report and in the speeches. The fact is that many forms and methods of ideological educational work promoting the establishment of communist conviction of workers and an active life position are not being fully utilized by party organizations; their KPD [no expansion available] is low.



For example, at the present time, more than four million Muscovites are participating in the system of Marxist-Leninist education. But, as was pointed out at the meeting, the effectiveness of this work is not always in accord with present-day requirements.

In a number of speeches, the question was raised of the role of labor collectives in educational work. Interesting experience has been accumulated in ideological political and labor education, for example, at the Plant of Motor-Vehicle and Tractor Electrical Equipment (ATE-1). Here an efficient system has been created that provides educational work for brigade leader, preceptor and agitator. It makes it possible not to overlook a single member of the collective. All this contributes to the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges and growth of people's labor and social activeness. Here is a characteristic detail: 85 percent of the enterprise's workers resolved to fulfill their 1982 targets.

It was stated at the meeting that production brigades were going to be an important and effective means of communist education directly in the process of work. They combine especially fully the interests of the collective and each worker. The following figure was quoted: at the present time, almost one half of Moscow's workers have become part of brigades. At the same time, this form of labor organization has not received due attention everywhere.

In this connection, the question was raised of the educational role of foremen and brigade leaders. These supervisory middle-echelon personnel because of their place in production are most closely and intimately connected with workers, their needs and requirements. A task was set: sectors and brigades had to be headed by experienced, qualified communists, komsomols and leading workers possessing prestige.

In connection with the mounting tasks, there was assessed at the meeting of the aktiv the matter of education of supervisory cadres. Every supervisor must organically combine in himself adherence to party principles with deep competence and discipline with initiative and a creative approach to work and also be sensitive toward people. And this determined an uncompromising attitude toward cases still being encountered of violation of Leninist norms of party life. It was noted in particular that a number of operational heads in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon were not taking part in the holding of single political days; many of them in the past two years had not held a single talk on political or moral and legal themes.

Analyzing questions of education, the meeting's participants spoke of the need of arranging things in such a way that every Muscovite would contribute through his work and behavior to the affirmation and development of the Soviet socialist way of life and fight decisively against the manifestation of any forms of consumer psychology and against the influence of bourgeois ideology and morality.

In the report and speeches much space was given to questions of educational work with teenagers and young people. A certain portion of young people does not want to take part in socially useful labor; it is characterized by disdain for generally accepted moral requirements and a consumerist attitude toward life.

At the meeting, reference was also made to improvement of educational work in schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's. It was noted that some instructors of educational institutions are not assuming the necessary responsibility for the political and moral training of youth. Teaching some times goes on without reference to the solution of educational tasks.

Many deficiencies in the upbringing of children are tolerated by parents. And party organizations and labor collectives are still inadequate in requiring of them civil fulfillment of parental duties.

Educational work at the place of residence is of major importance. Positive experience has been accumulated in Perovskiy, Pervomayskiy and Frunzenskiy rayons of the capital. For example, about 14,000 persons in Perovskiy Rayon were chosen to house committees and councils of support points; they have been drawn into the work of people's patrols and supervise groups of children and teenagers engaged in amateur art work. More than 200,000 inhabitants of the rayon participate in Saturday and Sunday voluntary workdays for improvement of the grounds and in competition for the title "Model Maintenance House."

The meeting of the aktiv outlined measures for the further improvement of ideological educational work. The firm conviction was expressed that the Moscow city party organization would do everything necessary for fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and would henceforward be in the vanguard for the triumph of the great ideals of communism.

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## REGIONAL

### USUBALIYEV INTERVIEW IN 'LITERATURNAYA GAZETA'

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 10

[Interview with Turdakun Usubaliyevich Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU CC and first secretary of the CP of Kirgizia CC, by Yuriy Zarechkin, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent; "Having Taken the Speed of a Winged Steed..."; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Are you saying, in other words, that the internationalization and integration of culture are proceeding, it turns out, with an outstripping pace in the sphere of production and the economy, and with a certain lag in regard to the remainder of the front?

[Answer] There is no contradiction here. Scientific and technical progress and production forces in their development have always outstripped the growth of moral awareness, the spiritual life of people. But it is impossible not to see that the development of the country's unified national-economic complex, the very nature of production cooperation and specialization under socialism comprise, at the same time, likewise a very strong factor in drawing the international and the national closer together within the spiritual culture.

In this connection I would like to reiterate that there is absolutely no foundation to the assertions by Western Sovietologists to the effect that the rapprochement and "Russification"--you know, this is their own term, specially invented by them!--of the national cultures is leading to their unification and levelling out, as well as dealing a mortal blow to national specifics. Our experience testifies to something else--such a rapprochement helps to reveal and develop everything which is valuable in these specifics, to make them more fruitful and nourish them with new, vital juices. And the richer the national culture, the greater its contribution to the culture of all mankind. Why deprive oneself of additional abundance and limit the possibilities of the contribution? Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev was completely justified in saying that any national culture which is completely enclosed within itself inevitably loses the traits of general humanity.

Nobody has imposed their own culture on us, and the Kirgizes read Tolstoy or Gor'kiy not because they are forced to do so. By the way, we also read without being forced to do so those who sowed the seeds of the rational and the good long before the appearance of modish anti-Soviet conceptions. We read

those authors such as the Russian scientist, Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, whose monument was unveiled this year on the road to Issyk-Kul'. Does anything more need to be shown to Messrs. the Sovietologists?

The ancient, original culture of the Kirgiz people, under the influence of the fraternal cultures, primarily that of the Great Russian culture, has not only successfully developed during the Soviet period but has been immeasurably enriched. During the Pre-Revolutionary past the Kirgizes did not know, for example, classical dance; now our ballet has become widely known. And who was the organizer of the first Kirgiz theatrical studio? A Russian--Nikolay Yelinin. Who helped to create Kirgiz painting? Again Russian artists--Vitaliy Obratsov and Semen Chuykov. Let me note that previously Islam had prohibited any Kirgiz from painting. But now we have our own national school of painting, headed up by USSR People's Artist and Hero of Socialist Labor Gapar Aytiev.

Cinematographers have become a solid part of this republic's national culture. For their emergence we are obliged to the fraternal aid of groups from Mosfil'm and Lenfil'm. Their influence on the destiny of Kirgiz cinematographers has been enormous. But the films produced by our studio are also quite national and unique. I think that it is precisely this quality of theirs which has not gone unnoticed at All-Union and international festivals, where the best of them have been awarded prizes and diplomas. Remember such films, for example, as "The White Steamship," "The Sky of Our Childhood," "Ulan," and "Men without Women"?....

[Question] Indeed, the successes of Kirgiz cinematographers have been determined, to a large degree, of course, by the originality of their works. Here in Frunze at the season's opening at Cinema House I saw the premiere of the film "The Thirteenth Grandson," which was made based on a scenario by Erkin Bobriyev. I will not undertake to pass judgement on the professional merits of this motion picture, but I do wish to say something about its philosophical sub-text and its material drawn from life. At the center of attention are the family relations between persons from the city and the village, it would seem, simple, everyday encounters. But how much of the national and the specific there is--how many interesting, everyday details and how much wisdom drawn from everyday life! Somewhere toward the end of the film there appear words which could serve equally for the epigraph and the epilogue: "Traditions comprise our yesterdays and our tomorrows."

[Answer] Tomorrow's cultural traditions.... Well now, they also have to be created ahead of time. It is in this sense too that we speak about the transformation of customs, habits, and way of life on a new, socialist foundation. Here too we need tact and attention, patience and wisdom. Living traditions include not only those which have peeled off the husks of centuries. Vestiges of the past also have a tendency to survive into the future. Barriers have been placed in the way of erasing these vestiges from people's consciousness and psychology, and we have not yet managed to remove all of them.

At present, for example, one may see in certain homes an excessive amount of household items: hundreds of bottles [?], a mass of carpets, embroidered coverlets, and other everyday objects, utterly superfluous for the needs of a

single family. Inasmuch as such acquisitiveness is not dictated by rational needs, we are striving to overcome it.

[Question] There is another thing which is regrettable. The present-day mechanization and centralization of labor, the increasing devotion of people's leisure to the electronic press, as well as to other passive and, I would say, non-productive forms of rest and recreation, have noticeably reduced the penchant for folk skills, crafts, and applied arts.

It is not by chance that Aytmatov's hero Tanabay, in "Farewell, Gul'sary!", is distressed that there is no one now to make decorations, items made of metal, wood, leather, a genuine saddle. He complains that the old manual skills are dead and gone, and that, you know, a man's soul and eyes are in his hands....

[Answer] Tanabay himself, by the way, in his youth was, as Aytmatov calls him, "one of the gravediggers of the old." He even spoke out at a Komsomol meeting in favor of eliminating the yurta, this, as it seemed to him, "Pre-Revolutionary" dwelling. We failed to allow for the good things in such a reality. Yurtas have continued to be made, and they are extensively used by shepherds. Under the conditions of nomadic livestock raising the yurta is irreplaceable. It is truly a creation of folk wisdom. It can be quickly set up or taken down. At any time of year it is both convenient and comfortable inside.

Of course, the loss of these or other folk crafts has occurred not because they fall under some administrative ban. The headlong wave of the times has pushed out and overwhelmed everything which has not found new forms of existence. Here too it is important to manifest attention in time to that which ought to be preserved and developed. So that talents should not grow scarce and that the link between the generations not be broken, the Kyyal Artistic Crafts Association was created in the republic. In Frunze a school for applied arts has been opened, one of several in the country. This year a review-competition of items by folk artisans and skilled craftsmen is being held throughout the country in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

[Question] And how are the cultural traditions operating, Turdakun Usubaliyevich, in folk artistic creativity; what kind of role is being played by folk festivals and game?

[Answer] A judgement may be reached about folk creativity by merely adducing one figure: we have more than 100,000 participants in amateur artistic activities. Their ranks are constantly being multiplied. When people sing and dance, when their souls are light and joyful, that means that they are working diligently and that life is good for them. And how important we deem this branch of culture is testified to by the fact that television in its plan procedure is making it possible for all rayon and amateur groups to perform before an audience of many thousands of spectators.

We are organizing sponsorship links between professional and amateur creative groups, and we are striving to provide regular contacts between workers in the arts and production groups. The decree adopted on this score by the CP Central Committee emphasizes the necessity for stepping up such contacts for raising the cultural level of laboring people, for enriching their spiritual world.



As regards national folk festivals and games, their traditions come down to us from our distant ancestors. Everything which is truly valuable and national among us has been preserved. Visit the traditional competitions among akyns--the aytys festival. The singers extemporaneously create verses and melodies; they perform them in turn on their own komuzes. The winner is the one with the sharpest wit, the one who most vividly and picturesquely relates the life and deeds of his contemporaries.

For many of our folk games we have a good material basis--horse-breeding has developed in the republic; it is an important branch of Kirgizia's livestock raising. The following games are very popular: "Oodarysh"--a fight between riders on horseback, "Zhorgo salysh"--a racing competition on pacers, "Berkutchu-kushchu"--hunting with a golden eagle, "Kyz-kumay"--chasing after a girl, a merry game of male and female trick-riders.

[Question] I am acquainted with one of the champions of this game--Burganak Dzhaparov, a senior horse-herder at the second stud-farm. He was telling me how everything works....

[Answer] In the very contents of such folk games are many details of our national way of life; they are also a concentrate of culture, a unique form of developing character, propaganda for a healthy way of life and physical toughening up.

It should be said that the vitality of these traditions is confirmed by the successes of our Olympic athletes, along with the many trophies of world and European tournaments won by the athletes of this republic. But even in the field of physical education conditions are changing; sports must become increasingly mass in their nature and just as consciously necessary an element of people's way of life as reading books or enjoying television. Of course, not everybody can become Olympic champions such as Osmonaliyev or Melent'yev; however, you know, even for them prizes and records are not just ends in themselves.

[Question] Yes, conditions are changing. To keep our needs abreast of the rapidly flowing times is becoming more and more difficult.... You mentioned the sponsorship ties of creative and production groups, the tasks which were posed by the CC's decree to the arts workers of the republic. Four years have passed. What shifts have occurred, in your opinion, and have there been any results? I ask this also because formalism in culture, unfortunately, is not uncommon. We decide, we give directives, but far from always do we manage to achieve our intentions and promises without disruptions in our plans.

[Answer] The very formula "formalism in culture" sounds, perhaps, quite unusual. Although, of course, formalism, to a certain extent, is inherent to the cultural process. It was not in vain that the 26th CPSU Congress called upon us to wage a determined struggle against formalism in all spheres of social practice, for it retards the progressive development of the socialist way of life.



From the viewpoint of the problems which we are discussing the significance of the above-mentioned decree of the CP of Kirgizia CC is local, and we must not draw any far-ranging conclusions on it, whether this pertains to its contents or its implementation. Nevertheless, the nature of the work prior to and after the adoption of this document provides material for thought.

The fact that sponsorship ties with the production people are expanding is fine. Expeditionary plenums of creative alliances are being held, along with arts festivals; there are more tours by theaters and conferences with readers and spectators.... And what kind of effectiveness do such contacts have? Who has measured it and how, checking up on the implementation of the decree? In a formal sense, the number of trips by the creative brigades and the mobile exhibits have increased. But has everything been done which is necessary? I am not sure that it has. And I will explain why.

In the reports, let's suppose, they inform us of the following: creative brigades have traveled out into the pasturelands 130 times. I am not saying whether this is a great deal or too little. Another question is important here: what is behind this? Well, so they showed the shepherds an exhibit of pictures. But what kind of reaction did the viewers have? There is no information about this! Moreover, a meeting with creative people can, in one instance, provide inspiration, and, in another case, in contrast, kill for a long time the desire for a similar exchange.

The CC decree stated that the members of creative unions are still spending too little time among workers and kolkhoz members, and they know their lives in insufficient depth. In examining this year the question of the activity of the Kirgiz Academic Drama Theater, the CC Bureau pointed out this same shortcoming to the group: up to the present time the repertory contains no productions which would center upon impressive characters of the contemporary worker or kolkhoz member; there are no vivid plays written on the basis of materials of the republic. In contrast, there is an excess of lightweight, dubious comedic level of productions.

[Question] Problems connected with professional training and the formation of a civic-minded point of view among the artistic intelligentsia, with respect to their labor consumption, most likely should be included among the most significant questions.

[Answer] Of course, because the requirement to develop culture has become a social necessity. We are becoming more and more convinced that in our epoch only the socialist state possesses sufficient resources to ensure for the cultural processes a purposeful, organizational foundation and their further progress. The socialist countries, the fraternal Soviet republics have demonstrated a fine example of how a system of cultural institutions ought to function--with their own administrative organs, an autonomous budget, and specially trained staffs. In particular, such a practice of organizing cultural life within the framework of a socialist society has also helped to form our cultural policy.

The most important role in the cultural revolutions, we must not forget, has been played by the Russian language; it has become the language of international communication in the Land of the Soviets. For the Kirgizes, moreover, it has also played the role of a unique mentor. The development during the years of the Soviet regime of a national writing system and a Kirgiz literary language took place and is continuing under the direct influence of the Russian language. Well, and its study in the schools is already a process which is constantly providing a high level of results. There is a growth in the number of Kirgiz schoolteachers who are teaching Russian. There are more than 1200 students of Kirgiz nationality enrolled in the departments of Russian language and literature at our VUZ's....

Inasmuch as we have already spoken about the role of the Russian language in the internationalization of the fraternal cultures, I would like to say that we are extremely disturbed by the problems of translated literature. We are obligated to translations and translators for many of our successes in the development of culture. You know, Marx and Lenin were read for the first time by thousands of people among us in translation into the Kirgiz language. The same was true with the classics of Russian and foreign belles lettres.

At present the need for skilled, professional translation has not decreased but rather has increased. The principles of the translation genre are strict; it need not be repeated that this means that both inter-acting languages must be felt and known to an equal degree. But books are still quite frequently encountered which distort and impoverish the ideological and artistic sense of the original; hence, they do not facilitate the cognition of the spiritual make-up of this or that people, its history and culture.... In general, in my view, it is high time that we train translators professionally in special faculties or departments. If the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education will start to activate this, we are prepared to organize the first such student groups in Frunze. You see, a specific proposal has just been born.

[Question] Turdakun Usubaliyevich, it so happens that in our conversation we have already several times approached the subject of literature and a writer's creative work....

[Answer] "...and you still have not managed to ask me the following ritual question: how does Kirgiz literature participate in building culture?

What can I say about our young literature and our writers? Any routine phrase would be out of place. Nor can I evaluate their role in a simple manner. It was not by chance that I designated Kirgiz literature as young. It indeed was born together with our state sovereignty, our national writing system, and its potential is equally great, if one takes into account the time framework, although not so great as one would like, if absolute criteria are employed.

It is undoubtedly true that Chingiz Aytmatov has made an important contribution to Soviet literature. In this writer's creative work the nature of Soviet man and the roots of the Kirgiz national culture are presented powerfully and vitally. Take those of his short stories such as "The First Schoolteacher," "Dzhamilya," "Farewell, Gul'sary!," "The White Steamship," "Maternal Field," "My Little Poplar in the Red Scarf," "Early Cranes," and you will see the

history of our people, the world of the contemporary Kirgiz, educated by the party, raised up to the level of the present-day social and spiritual development by the Soviet system.

And in the poetry of various years, from the first verses in the Kirgiz language by Aala Tokombayeva, it is easy to find milestones of the republic's cultural development. During the 1940's, for example, Alykul Osmonov drew the following dream-picture as a poetic hyperbole: somewhere on a street he meets people, and in one of them he recognizes a well-known academician, in the second--a professor of geology, in the third--an architect.... A dream? At that time, of course. But now--a milestone....

I would like to cite two examples in talking about the participation of literature in making sense out of the changing way of life and cultural acquisitions. And it is not a matter of whom I name in this connection--Sasykbayev or Sal'nikov, Bayalinov or Sydykbekov, Beyshenaliyev or Umetaliyev, Toktomushev or Abylkasimov. Writers and literary people, we know, are called upon to reveal and find what is typical in life, what is worthy of belief. Also valuable, I think, is their view of things as well as their social role as a whole.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the enormous emotional influence of writers' works, the genuinely mass nature of their creative art. As distinct from the bourgeois ideology and "mass culture" industry, the main goal of which is a generalized, "mass" chase after the level of people's spiritual and cultural demands under the standards of one's own way of life, the cultural institutions of socialism are concerned primarily with elevating the human personality, its spiritual needs--and it is from this viewpoint, properly speaking, that we evaluate the contribution to culture made by any of our writers. Culture, literature, ideology, politics are all connected. A writer is always an ideological warrior as well. His civic point of view, his party spirit, and his class nature have been and will always be an inciting motive for literary labor; they have determined and will determine the social and socio-cultural thrust of creative work.

[Question] You have remarked more than once, Turdakun Usubaliyevich, that the Kirgiz people, thanks to the socialist mutual aid of the Soviet peoples, have experienced the brightest years of the flourishing and upswing of the national culture, that, figuratively speaking, the winged band of culture rests on profound ties, on the harmonious combination of past and present, on the heritage of traditions and the aspirations for the future.

[Answer] Yes--also on the aspirations for the future.... Here lies the meaning of the entire process of building communism; herein lies its strength and greatness. And every Union republic, including Kirgizstan, by increasing day after day, year after year, its own contribution to the economy and the culture of our unified Motherland--the USSR, is thereby constantly expanding and strengthening the foundation of the Soviet people's splendid future. It is for this purpose that we live and work.

2384

CSO: 1830/49



## REGIONAL

### LATVIAN NTO CONGRESS HELD, CHAIRMAN ELECTED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Oct 82 pp 1,3

[Article: "Standard-Bearers of Technical Progress: From the Sixth Congress of the LaSSR NTO [Scientific and Technical Societies] ]

[Excerpts] On 15 October the Sixth Congress of the LaSSR NTO was held in Riga at the club of the Avtoelektropribor Plant. Taking part in its work were almost 200 delegates, representing the great detachment of engineers and technicians, agricultural specialists, scientific workers, leading workers and kolkhoz members--all those who are in the vanguard of technical progress, actively facilitating the further improvement and enhanced effectiveness of social production.

This congress's presidium included the following persons: Comrades A. E. Voss, I. A. Anderson, Ya. Ya. Vagris, A. E. Ikaunieyev, P. Ya. Strautmanis, V. A. Chemm, A. K. Zitmanis, E. M. Ozols, as well as the deputy chairmen of the LaSSR Council of Ministers, V. M. Krumin' and M. L. Raman, the deputy chairman of the All-Union NTO Council, Ye. A. Pirogov, the leading officials of the republican and sectorial NTO boards, activists of the societies, along with representatives of party, soviet, economic, and social organizations.

With great enthusiasm the delegates elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU CC, headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The opening statement was delivered by the Secretary of the CP of the LaSSR CC, I. A. Anderson. He proclaimed the greetings of the CP of Latvia CC to the congress, and this met with warm applause.

The accountability report, entitled "On the Work of the Latvian Republic NTO Council and the Tasks of the Scientific and Technical Societies in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," was delivered by the Chairman of the Republican NTO Council, Deputy Director of the Institute of Physics, Corresponding Member of the LaSSR Academy of Sciences Ya. Ya. Lielpeter.

--Our society's activity has proceeded under the banner of implementing the historic decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the 22nd and 23rd CP of Latvia Congresses, the implementation of the tasks outlined by them with regard to the economic and social development of our country and republic during the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans--stated the rapporteur. Important



guidelines for the NTO's work have been set forth in the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade-Unions' Congress, in the brilliant speech thereat by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and in the Food Program of the USSR, as approved by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC.

Today Soviet Latvia has a powerful scientific and technical potential at its disposal. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone serial production was introduced of more than 2,870 new and improved types of products for industrial and technical purposes as well as consumer goods. As of 1 July 1982, the republic was turning out 2,577 brands of articles with the State Badge of Quality. In these achievements a significant contribution was made by the scientific and technical societies, which carry out their activities under the direct supervision of the party and trade-union organizations. Every year more than 15,000 suggestions flow in from NTO members, aimed at perfecting the economic mechanism, incorporating progressive technology, raising the technical level and the product quality, economizing on material resources, and at putting into operation all the factors of the growth of production efficiency. The NTO Council and the sectorial boards of the societies participated actively in working out the proposals for the draft annual national economic plans and the "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR during the Years 1981--1985 and for the Period until 1990," the targeted scientific and technical and comprehensive programs for solving the most important inter-sectorial problems, and the plans for expanding the production of consumer goods.

Today 2,000 primary NTO organizations encompass more than 130,000 members, which is 20,000 more than five years ago. Thousands of workers in economic, financial, planning and supply organizations, united by the newly created scientific-economic society have poured into the NTO's ranks. There has also been an increase in the number of public creative associations, of which there are now almost 8,700 in the republic. The implementation of proposals worked out during the accounting period by NTO members and organizations has allowed us to make savings in the national economy of more than 300 million rubles, as compared with 170 million during the previous period.

There has been a strengthening of ties and coordination between the actions of the NTO and those of the state organs--Gosplan and the republic's Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments, scientific-research and design organizations. Serving as an example of the enhanced authority of the societies is the fact that more than 830 of this republic's enterprises and organizations have turned over to the NTO's primary organizations the functions of production-technical and technical-economic councils, which were formerly administrative organs.

The speakers meticulously and thoroughly analyzed the activities of the NTO council and sectorial boards, and they examined the existing causes of miscalculations and omissions. Certain organizations are not precise enough in coordinating their work with the specific demands of production development; they do not use all the possibilities for drawing the scientific and engineering-technical community into solving the top-priority problems of the national economic plans, into reducing the time periods required for developing and introducing new equipment and scientific research. Not all the scientific-

research and plan-technological developments are being created at the level of advanced technical thought. The NTO republican boards of the construction industry, lumbering industry and forestry, and the food industry have not found effective forms of operation which would ensure the unconditional fulfillment in their sectors of the state plans for new equipment, whereas the NTO of the machine-building industry has not adopted sufficient measures to reduce the metal consumption of products or to raise the level of efficient use of metal, one-fourth of which is still becoming waste.

The delegates stated that the NTO organizations are not adopting the necessary measures with respect to the widespread dissemination of innovations and initiatives of the scientific and technical community. Behind the impressive figures of NTO membership and the savings totals are sometimes concealed a weak purposefulness in the work, its poor coordination, and a petty-mindedness of creative quests. In many organizations the results of work are still being measured by the number of recommendations, the number of conferences, inspections, and contests being conducted, rather than by the specific contribution to carrying out the plans for developing science and technology, for solving the urgent problems of intensifying production.

In the decree which it adopted the congress pledged that the NTO organization would constantly develop and improve the forms and methods of its own work, more extensively involve scientists, engineers, workers, and kolkhos members --the innovators of labor--in the creative process of carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 23rd CP of Latvia Congress, the USSR Food Program, the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the development of science and technology, and increasing on this foundation production efficiency and work quality.

The congress elected new personnel of the Latvian Republican NTO Council and Auditing Commission.

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At the plenum which was held that same day Ya. Ya. Lijelpeter was re-elected as Chairman of the Latvian Republican NTO Council.

2384  
CSO: 1800/206

## REGIONAL

### RASHIDOV SPEECH ON NATION'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

PM171613 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Dec 82 pp 2-3

[Speech delivered by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, at 17 December joint celebration session of Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet to mark USSR's 60th anniversary: "Triumph of the Leninist Nationalities Policy"]

[Text] Dear comrades:

Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is esteemed by us all, has just presented the republic with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner, which it has been awarded for successes achieved in economic and cultural building and for its great contribution to the development of the country's national economic complex and to mark the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The republic is being awarded the Red Banner for the 10th time.

This high award inspired our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia to new labor achievements in order to successfully implement the historic decisions of the party's 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

Allow me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all working people of Uzbekistan, to express warm gratitude and cordial acknowledgment to the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo for their high appraisal of our work.

We assure our party's central committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that we will continue to devote all our forces, knowledge and experience to the implementation of the party's plans and designs and to the further flourishing of our multinational socialist fatherland.

Comrades! Our country's working people and all progressive mankind are currently celebrating a portentous jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This truly great jubilee embodies the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and the CPSU's nationalities policy and is a vivid new demonstration of the unity of all the nations and nationalities of our socialist motherland and of their adherence to the principles of proletarian internationalism and friendship among peoples.

The founder of the communist party and Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, called the land of Soviets a star which, as it rose to new heights of creation, would burn ever brighter and draw more and more people to it.

The leader's brilliant prediction has come true. From the vantage point of its 60th anniversary our fatherland stands before the whole world as a constellation of equal republics jointly building communism. Each Soviet person feels the loftiest sense of pride in his country and in his involvement in its outstanding achievements.

The building of mature socialism, the state of the whole people, the fashioning of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--the steady development of socialist democracy and the formation and rapid development of a unified national economic complex--these landmarks are supreme achievements of modern civilization.

Each anniversary of the USSR's formation is a glorious historic milestone. This year's holiday is particularly noteworthy. It occurs in the year of the 60th anniversary of the most important event of the 20th century--Great October.

By selfless labor Soviet people are implementing the historic decisions of the party's 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the USSR food program. They greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session with tremendous fervor and patriotic enthusiasm.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's plenum speech stresses the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy. The whole speech is aimed at resolving fundamental tasks of the country's further economic, social and spiritual development and is imbued with paternal concern for the people's well being and happiness.

In celebrating the USSR's 60th anniversary, Soviet people and working people throughout the world direct their thoughts and eyes toward the Leninist party, which they see as the embodiment of mankind's best ideals.

The multinational Soviet state's powerful ascent, the economic and cultural progress of all the peoples of the USSR and the consolidation of their fraternal unity--all this is the living embodiment of V. I. Lenin's ideas and of the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy by the communist party.

Comrades!



The formation of the USSR occupies an outstanding place in history by virtue of both its political significance and its socioeconomic consequences. It marked the birth of the world's first multinational worker and peasant state.

The inviolable union of free republics is the glorious creation of the Great October socialist revolution. It marked the beginning of a list of great achievements in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. In the words of Lenin, the workers who effected the revolution set a new world of unity of working people of all nations in which there is no place for social and national oppression against the world of inequality and oppression of peoples. October was the chief political condition for radical socialist transformations and raised all our country's peoples to constructive historic creative work.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin was the great architect of the multinational Soviet state, its creator and inspirer.

V. I. Lenin's greatest service lies in his profound elaboration of the theory of nations and national relations and the creation and development of the multinational socialist state.

K. Marx and F. Engels were the first to show the indissoluble link between the tasks of social and national liberation and to show the subordination of the nationalities question to the interests of the proletariat's class struggle. They showed that only the victory of the proletariat can ensure the establishment of genuinely humane relations among peoples.

"The victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie," they stressed, "means at the same time the overcoming of all national and industrial conflicts which at present give rise to enmity among peoples."

Creatively developing the ideas of K. Marx and F. Engels, V. I. Lenin gave them concrete expression in conformity with the new historical era and linked the nationalities question to the victory of the proletarian revolution and the overthrow of imperialism.

He comprehensively elaborated the communist party's program principles and tenets on the nationalities question, which were of tremendous significance for building socialism in a multinational state.

The Leninist program for resolving the nationalities question envisaged the self-determination and complete equality of nations and the rallying of workers and all working people of various nationalities in the struggle for democracy and socialism. It stressed the need for a close voluntary political, military and economic union of peoples, the ensuring of their actual equality and the development of their economy and culture on the basis of fraternal mutual assistance and all-around cooperation.

With the victory of the revolution the party was faced primarily with the task of elaborating a new and historically unprecedented plan for the state organization of nations in conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was

faced with the task of elaborating a democratic form of statehood which would enable the people's national and international interests to be combined in the best possible fashion.

And the party resolved this task proceeding from the Leninist internationalist program. "We are internationalists to the end," V. I. Lenin stressed, "and are striving for the voluntary union of workers and peasants of all nations."

A voluntary union of equal republics, a Soviet federation, was, according to Lenin, the most expedient form of state association of peoples, ensuring in practice their equality, the unity of their national and international interests and their cooperation in all spheres of life. This form ensured the accelerated development of every republic and every people and their union as a whole.

The Leninist ideas corresponded in the best possible fashion to the objective course of historical development, which dictated the need for the unification of peoples into a single union state. Lenin stressed that only peoples who have joined ranks in such a state are capable of defending the gains of the proletarian revolution and successfully resolving the tasks of building a new society.

The tremendous work among the masses done by the party headed by Lenin to explain its policy in the sphere of national state building was completely in line with the aspirations of the working people of all nationalities and whipped up a mighty wave of support for the unification movement in the country.

The center of attraction for the liberated peoples was the RSFSR--the largest republic in terms of population, territory, economic potential and level of economic and cultural development. But the main factor was that the Russian working class and the Russian people had gained the tremendous trust of all the peoples. They made a decisive contribution to the victory of the socialist revolution and the defense of its gains.

Their selflessness, disinterestedness and genuinely fraternal attitude earned them the ardent love and deepest respect of all the peoples. It was precisely great Russia and the Russian people that rallied all our peoples forever into an inviolable union of free republics.

The Leninist ideas, which were an expression of the common interests of working people of various nationalities and their desire for a pooling of efforts and fraternal cooperation, were given practical embodiment in the creation of the USSR in December 1922.

The emergence of the union state marked the triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and the Leninist principles of a voluntary state union of peoples. It was also an outstanding landmark in the development of friendship and cooperation among the peoples. The union state, which took shape as a result of the realization by the peoples of the right to self-determination, constituted an effective instrument for the development of practical cooperation among the peoples.

This was a completely new way of resolving the nationalities question and achieving friendship among the peoples, for it destroyed the disunity produced by capitalism and led to their utmost possible unification and rapprochement.

The practical embodiment of the Leninist forms of federation and the voluntary unification of all the national republics into a united family--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--was of tremendous historic significance.

The formation of the USSR made it possible to pool the material resources of the Soviet republics for rational utilization in the interests of all our peoples, subordinate the development of the union republics to a unified national economic plan and thereby make maximum use of the advantages of the socialist economic system.

Wholeheartedly supporting the idea of the creation of the USSR, the Soviet peoples put their labor and energy, creative enthusiasm, abilities and talents into this historic achievement. Inspired and directed by the communist party, they trod the road of proletarian internationalism, the road of unification in order to build a new society and defend the gains of October.

The USSR, founded by Lenin, grew and strengthened. In 1924, as a result of the national state demarcation of Central Asia, radical socialist transformations and the political, economic, and cultural development of the peoples, the Uzbek and Turkmen SSR's were formed and voluntarily became part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The USSR's development and the subsequent entry into it of new republics augmented our country's strength and potential in building a new society and opened up unprecedented scope for social, economic and cultural progress.

Today, from the vantage point of the jubilee year, the historic significance of the building of the multinational socialist state can be seen more clearly. In mutual relations among dozens of nations and nationalities world history has never before known such inviolable unity of interests and goals, of will and actions, such spiritual kinship, trust and mutual concern as are constantly displayed in our fraternal union.

From their own life experience all the country's peoples are convinced of the rich fruits they receive by being united in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the very broad possibilities this opens up in further building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and harmoniously developing the USSR. The concentration of material resources and efforts and the disinterested mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples enabled a highly developed industry and large-scale mechanized agriculture to be created and a cultural revolution to be carried out in all the republics in a short time.

Harsh trails have befallen our state. In the last six decades it has had to staunchly defend its borders, honor, freedom and independence on more than one occasion.

The Soviet fraternity of peoples has successfully withstood the test of time. It has been sealed with the blood of Soviet people of all nationalities abundantly spilled in the joint struggle against the common enemy. It has been cemented by the joint labor of representatives of all the country's nations and nationalities and their mutual assistance and support in the course of building socialism and communism.

Present and future generations will always remember how the emissaries of all the union republics built the City of Youth, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, the DNEPR Ges, Magnitka and the Uralmash, the Kuzbas and Zaporozhstal and the textile combines of Central Asia. They will always remember how, shoulder to shoulder, people of all nationalities defended the gains of socialism in the great patriotic war.

The war was a severe test, but it showed that peoples who have known in practice the happinesses of living in a united fraternal family, peoples who have been educated by the party in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, are invincible.

The truly heroic labor of the people who opened up the virgin lands of Kazakhstan and Golodnaya Steppe and the builder of the major hydroelectric power stations and the industrial giants will never be forgotten.

Our country has become home for over 250,000,000 free and equal people--representatives of over 100 nations, nationalities, national and ethnic groups. The building of the bright edifice of the USSR is the greatest historic service of the Leninist party to which it has contributed its tireless labor, the talent and spiritual enthusiasm of communists and the knowledge and organizational skill of cadres. The building of this historic edifice was the result of the comprehensive experience of all our peoples, the political result of what they dreamed of and fought and worked for.

The USSR's formation was a triumph for the new type of national relations founded on the principles of consistent proletarian internationalism and opened up immense prospects for joint progress by the country's peoples along the path of building socialism and communism.

And once again we see standing before us in all its greatness the genius of Lenin--the architect and creator of the first multinational worker and peasant state in the work. Once again we see before us with all its force and lasting significance Leninism, which has rallied the peoples and forged their fraternity, cooperation and unity on the basis of the principles of socialism.

Comrades!

The natural result of the party's policy its internationalist course and the heroic efforts of all the USSR's nations and nationalities was the building in our country of a developed socialist society. At this stage, marked by a lofty surge of national creativity, the revolutionary transforming force of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of October is being revealed increasingly fully. Soviet society has never been so unified and firm, has never had such gigantic production forces and spiritual riches at its disposal as today.



In conditions of mature socialism the party is setting and resolving new tasks in the sphere of national relations, further deepening fraternal cooperation among peoples and increasing their international community and unity. Developed socialism qualitatively transforms social and national relations. As a result of the party's consistent internationalist policy all the republics have reached a high level of socioeconomic and spiritual development.

Today the economy of each republic is an integral part of the unified national economic complex. Now that de facto equality has been achieved among the peoples, the task is not to overcome the economic backwardness of the regions but to achieve maximum efficiency of the whole national economic complex and on this basis satisfy both international and national interests.

Economic cooperation among the peoples has now acquired the form of unified, joint, combined labor on the basis of all-union division of labor.

Thanks to the cooperation and unity of our peoples, an important social task has been resolved--the economic development levels of all the Soviet republics have been equalized. The resolution of this task reflects the gigantic path traveled by the Soviet peoples within the framework of the socialist international community, since to begin with they were at various stages of socioeconomic development.

The equalization of the republics' economic development levels means ensuring conditions for the growth of the combined might of the entire Soviet people and the gradual rapprochement of its constituent nations and ensuring the proportionally equal contribution of each of them to the common cause of communist building.

The equalization of the cultural development levels of the USSR's peoples was effected in the main in a short historical period on the path of implementing the Leninist plan for building socialism. The country's 100-plus nations and nationalities, many of which did not even have a written language before the revolution, are now enriching the treasurehouse of socialist and world culture with their own artistic values and scientific discoveries.

In the course of socialist and communist building a unique social class structure of nations has been achieved--they all consist of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. In the conditions of mature socialism the gradual development of a classless structure of society is taking place. And this means a new step on the path of the further rapprochement of the nations and nationalities.

An outstanding result of the activity of the communist party and Soviet state is the fashioning of a new social and international community--the Soviet people.

The Soviet people is the concentrated expression of the common elements in the economic, social, spiritual and ideological life of all the Soviet nations, irrespective of their national affiliation. The new historical community extends still further the possibilities for the economic, social and

spiritual development of each nation and nationality and is a common basis for their further flourishing and victory rapprochement. Within this community genuine equality of all nations and nationalities is being achieved, since each of them relies on the combined creative potential of the Soviet people.

The development of national relations in our country in recent decades has enabled the party and people to resolve tasks of increasing scale and complexity linked with creating the material and technical base of communism and further improving working people's well-being and culture.

Comrades!

History knows no state besides the USSR which has done so much for the all-round development of all nations and nationalities in such a short time.

The multinational Soviet state is indisputably the first socialist federation in the world which ensures the democratic combination of the interests of the entire multinational USSR with the interests of each of the republics which belong to it and the dynamic progress and steady rapprochement of all the country's nations and nationalities. This results from the very national state organization of the USSR as a unified multinational union state.

There is and can be no such legal state harmony in capitalist states. They are typified by inequality among nations, which is a direct result of their economic inequality. Such a phenomenon is alien to our laws, to our way of life.

Socialist democracy is constantly directed toward strengthening the economic system as the genuine foundation of equality.

The very principle of the development of our state is such that each republic, while building up its own material and spiritual resources, at the same time extends the possibilities for common progress.

This close interrelation is the source of the all-round cooperation and the development of the glorious traditions of fraternal mutual assistance among our peoples. Shoulder to shoulder they are building the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and Atomash, opening up the virgin oil lands of West Siberia and transforming the non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Inspired by the party's decisions, they are now implementing the ambitious food program. Participation in major new construction projects is becoming a matter of honor. The international duty of each republic.

The further development of cooperation among the republics is assisted by the Constitution, the fundamental law of the Soviet state, a genuine manifesto of friendship and fraternity among all peoples of our multinational motherland. It enshrined in legal form and developed the sovereign rights of the Soviet republics and guarantees every opportunity for the all-around development of each nation and nationality.

The state building and economic development of the fraternal republics in the country has been accompanied not only by the equalization of the cultural levels of the Soviet nations and nationalities been leveled but also by their genuine flourishing.

An internationalist content is appearing with increasing vividness in national cultures. The best creative works of any particular people become the property of the whole of society and of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR. The Russian language is an important medium of inter-national intercourse, mutual enrichment of cultures and access to the heights and cultural values of world civilization. Thus we are witnessing a beneficial process of the mutual enrichment of the fraternal peoples' cultures and the fashioning of a culture of the united Soviet people.

The common achievements of the more than 100 nations and nationalities of the USSR are not solely the result of the heroic labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of given Soviet republics. They are also the result of the great friendship among the peoples of the whole country and of the disinterested assistance of all the Soviet peoples primarily the Russian people.

In joint labor the USSR's peoples are rallying still closer into an indissoluble family. Their strength is increased by full mutual trust and support. The friendship among all the country's nations and nationalities and their monolithic cohesion have become an integral facet of the Soviet way of life.

The CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and socialist democracy are constantly directed toward the further development and rapprochement of the socialist nations. The party is currently setting new tasks in the sphere of national relations which require all the country's nations and nationalities to pool efforts still more closely.

Each republic has now reached a high economic and cultural level. Their creative forces have grown immeasurably. They are capable of resolving increasingly large-scale tasks. And the main thing now is to use these possibilities to full advantage.

The material and spiritual potential of the Soviet people enables them to implement ambitious projects which would be impossible to realize through the efforts of any one republic. The common interests of Soviet people, expressed in the immediate and long-term tasks of communist building, require the maximum contribution of every nation and nationality to implementing them.

The chief goal of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and socialist democracy is the further development, flourishing and rapprochement of the socialist nations. The flourishing of Uzbekistan is vivid testimony to the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. This former backwater of czarist Russia has made a swift ascent from feudal backwardness to the heights of social progress during the years of Soviet power.

Truly tremendous work has been done in the republic to develop industry. At present we have over 100 industrial sectors, and 1662 major enterprises equipped with the latest machinery and equipment are in operation. Large-scale chemistry, multisector machine building and other industrial sectors including power, coal, gas, mining, metallurgical, gold mining, electrical engineering, light and food sectors have been created and are rapidly developing. Everything--from various types of fabric and food products to aircraft and tractors, cotton harvesters and ferroconcrete products, excavators and the most complex radioelectronic apparatus--is produced in Uzbekistan. Since the USSR's formation in 1922 the volume of industrial output in the republic has increased 428-fold.

Now industry accounts for more than half the entire social product. A powerful construction industry has been created in the republic.

Our remarkable construction workers are building modern production installations, architectural complexes and splendid palaces, embodying the achievements of world, Russian and national architecture. The appearance of our cities and villages is being transformed with every passing year.

Our agriculture has been transformed beyond recognition. It has become large-scale, multisector and mechanized.

At the dawn of the Soviet state Vladimir Ilich Lenin dreamed of the country having 100,000 tractors. Now in Uzbekistan alone there are 160,000 tractors, about 15,000 grain-harvesting combines and 35,000 cotton-harvesters at work.

The main sector of agriculture, the chief source of the republic's wealth and the international pride of its working people is cotton. Sixty years ago, the year of the USSR's formation, 37,000 tons of it were produced. Now for the third year Uzbekistan is providing the motherland with more than 6 million tons of "white gold."

But Uzbek soil is famous not only for cotton. Uzbekistan accounts for 62 percent of the silkworm cocoons, 100 percent of the kenaf, 35 percent of the astrakhans and 21 percent of the rice produced in total in the country.

By the people's heroic labor impressive reservoirs, irrigation canals, drainage ditches and hydropower schemes have been created. The republic occupies first place in the world in terms of level of development of irrigation and land reclamation. More than 3.5 million hectares of our land is irrigated. Golodnaya, Dzhizakskaya and Karshinskaya Steepes continue to be opened up comprehensively on a broad front.

During the years of Soviet power enormous successes in cultural building have been achieved in the USSR as a whole and in our republic. In prerevolutionary Uzbekistan 98 percent of the population was illiterate. Now we have more than 9,000 schools where over 4 million students receive education.

There was not a single higher educational establishment in Uzbekistan before the revolution, whereas now there are 3 universities and 40 institutes with



more than 285,000 students. In terms of student numbers per 10,000 inhabitants the republic has overtaken many developed capitalist countries.

One of the most important social achievements of Uzbekistan is the considerable numerical growth of the working class--the most advanced class in society and repository of advanced forms of labor, communist ideology and the new psychology. Sixty years ago, when the USSR was formed, there were 20,000 workers and employees in Uzbekistan. Today over 3.5 million skilled workers, a large proportion of whom are representatives of local nationalities, are engaged in the republic's economy.

Thanks to the constant concern and attention of the party and government, Uzbekistan has become a major scientific center of the Soviet East and has a mighty scientific and technical potential at its disposal. More than 36,000 people, including more than 960 doctors and almost 13,500 candidates of science, work in the republic's scientific establishments.

Uzbekistan is a republic of high socialist culture. We have 28 theaters, more than 4,000 club establishments, over 5,000 movie projection facilities, 6,000 mass libraries and many museums and sports facilities. The press, radio and television have developed rapidly. Some 281 newspapers and 83 magazines are published in the republic. The number of books published annually is over 34 million.

During the years of Soviet power literature and all types of art have flourished and become immeasurably richer in content, form and genre.

Greater attention is paid to the health protection of working people. Some 1,153 hospital establishments are functioning in cities and villages. There are 29 doctors for every 10,000 people. This is considerably more than in many developed capitalist countries.

The party's most important gain is the establishment of genuine people's power in the country. Socialist democracy has guaranteed all working people genuine political rights and freedoms and broad participation in all state and public affairs.

The plenipotentiary power of the laboring people finds its living embodiment in the Soviets of people's deputies. Some 259 workers and kolkhoz members, which is 51 percent of the deputies, have been elected to our republic's Supreme Soviet.

Carrying out the Leninist instruction that women are a tremendous force in socialist building, the party has encouraged millions of free working women into creative work. They are making a great contribution to the cause of building a new society.

Almost half the women of Uzbekistan have higher and secondary education. Every third engineer, scientific worker and educationalist is a woman. Some 86,000 women in the republic have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

These successes of Uzbekistan are the remarkable fruits of the friendship and cooperation among the Soviet peoples and their life-giving force. These fruits are the result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy.

Uzbekistan's working people reviewed the results of the last 5-year plan with a sense of having discharged their duty. During this time the production forces increased substantially. Science and culture were further developed and working people's well-being improved.

The republic has made a confident start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. The production plan for industrial output was completed ahead of schedule in 1981. Having mounted socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation on a broad scale enterprise labor collectives are successfully fulfilling the targets for the jubilee year and creating a firm basis for further progress.

Industrial and construction workers are taking an active part in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift, displaying a proprietorial attitude toward public property and improving production technology.

On behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government, allow me, comrades, to warmly congratulate the republic's heroic working class on our state's jubilee and to thank it for its selfless labor and wish it new and even greater achievements.

Uzbekistan's working people are struggling persistently to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums. The implementation of the food program has become a matter for all the people.

Under very hard weather conditions our renowned cotton growers won a very hard battle for a large cotton harvest in the jubilee year and honorably kept the word they had given to the party. They presented the Soviet peoples' notable holiday of fraternity with a fine labor gift--there are over 6 million tons of Uzbek cotton in the state cotton stores.

The battles for this year's harvest will go down in the history of cotton growing as a symbol of the arable farmers' courage, valor and heroism. It will go down in history as a symbol of loyalty to patriotic duty and international duty on the part of all urban and rural workers who contributed to the common victory.

The greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all working people of Uzbekistan on this remarkable labor victory was welcomed with a feeling of tremendous joy in the republic.

The high assessment of the successes achieved in the jubilee stint has generated an ardent response in the hearts of the republic's millions of rural and urban workers and inspired them to new labor achievements.

Advancing toward the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and vying with the cotton growers, the workers of other agricultural sectors have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges.

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government to wholeheartedly congratulate the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all workers in the republic's agroindustrial complex on the holiday and to thank them wholeheartedly for their heroic labor and enormous contribution to the implementation of the food program and to wish them great new labor victories.

The contribution made by our glorious intelligentsia to the republic's socio-economic and cultural progress is great. National education and health workers and figures in science, literature and art devote all their knowledge and talent and all their efforts and energy to the people and the noble cause of their spiritual enrichment.

In these solemn hours we wholeheartedly congratulate our intelligentsia on the great holiday and wish it great new successes in developing science, culture and art!

The successes of Uzbekistan--an equal among equals in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples--are the fruit of their sacred friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. The peoples' friendship, unity and cohesion are an inexhaustible source of our motherland's might, a guarantee of the flourishing of all Soviet socialist nations and a guarantee of our future victories in creating a communist society.

Comrades!

The Soviet people are indebted for all their historic achievements to the communist party and its wise leadership.

By its defense of the masses' fundamental interests and its devotion to the ideals of communism and very great attention toward the people's national interests and feelings, the party has won the lofty right to be the leader, guide and organizer of the working people of all the country's nations and ethnic groups.

By its selfless service to the cause of communism and peace it has won boundless trust, prestige and love among the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and all working people of our multinational fatherland. It is with a feeling of special pride that Soviet people use Lenin's profound words to speak of the party: "...We believe it, we see in it the mind, honor and conscience of our era."

The Uzbek CP is one of the CPSU's militant detachments. The republic's communists, numbering over 0.5 million, play a vanguard role in resolving communist building tasks and consistently pursue the party's Leninist nationalities policy. They bear aloft the banner of Soviet patriotism and socialist

internationalism and march at the head of the working people in the struggle for the implementation of the party's plans.

The republic's communist party pays great attention to the working people's education in a spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism and the Leninist friendship of the peoples. It has always done and will continue to do everything to ensure that the friendship of the USSR peoples develops and strengthens from one day to the next. We treasure and will continue to treasure as the apple of our eye the great friendship of the peoples born of the Soviet system and strengthened in labor and battles by inextricable ties of fraternity.

The principles of proletarian internationalism lie at the basis of the party's domestic policy and its international activity. At the dawn of Soviet power V. I. Lenin called Soviet people international devotees, internationalists [mezhdunarodnikami, internatsionalistami]. These words of Lenin's now resound proudly on the lips of Soviet people, for whom a sense of fraternal aid and international solidarity with the worldwide army of labor has become an inalienable characteristic.

In creating a communist society the soviet people are fulfilling their paramount international duty to the international working class and the entire world revolutionary and liberation movement.

By strengthening its economic and defense might our country is making an inestimable contribution to the creation of favorable conditions for the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries to build a new life and is doing everything possible to strengthen their solidarity and develop relations of mutual aid. Our party and the Soviet state have rendered and are continuing to render all-around aid and support to fighters for freedom and independence.

Uzbekistan takes an active part in our country's international links and in the noble cause of assisting the developing countries. The forms of this participation are diverse: they include export deliveries and the training of national cadres and scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. Thousands of the republic's envoys are working in 48 countries at various projects under construction with the USSR's technical assistance. In fulfilling their international duty, hundreds of the republic's envoys are working in Angola, Mozambique, Afghanistan and Vietnam, helping their peoples to build a new life. Uzbekistan is the venue for important international social and political forums. It was here that the "Tashkent spirit" was born, which defined for many years the nature of the movement of solidarity with the Asian and African countries. This was reaffirmed once more at the session of the AAPSO Presidium held in the republic's capital recently.

These are all facets of the constant aid and support which our country renders to the people's national liberation struggle against the vestiges of colonialism and racism.

The foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state is profoundly humanitarian. But this humanitarianism has nothing in common with liberalism. The



humanitarianism of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union is of a class-based nature. It is the humanitarianism of fighters for democracy, national independence, the consolidation of peace throughout the world and man's salvation from the threat of annihilation in the flames of a nuclear missile war.

The Soviet Union pits its confident, restrained policy against the bellicose great-power U.S. foreign policy course. From the first legislative act of Soviet power--the Decree on Peace--through to the recent decision of exceptional importance--the commitment to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons--the entire policy of our party and state has been pervaded by the sincere desire to preserve peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to do and is doing everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race and strengthen the foundations of peace on earth.

Born of the revolutionary creativity of the working class and working people of our country, the multinational Soviet state is today a bastion of the struggle for the implementation of the ideals of communism, the consolidation of friendship among all peoples of the world, and lasting peace on the planet.

Comrades!

It is with a sense of legitimate pride in their mighty socialist fatherland that all Soviet people are greeting the great holiday of friendship, fraternity and union. They are fully entitled to this pride. The 60 years of our history are not a long period. But during these years social transformations have been implemented for which centuries are needed. That is the Soviet people's historic feat.

It was the Soviet people, under the communist party's leadership, who created the world's first united multinational worker and peasant union state. A state of genuine democracy and social and national equality. A state which ensured the implementation of the principles of peace and the true freedom and fraternity of all nations and ethnic groups.

The peoples of our country look to the future with optimism and confidence in their strength.

With all the brother peoples, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and laboring intelligentsia of Uzbekistan are filled with the ardent desire to work selflessly under the leadership of the party's Leninist central committee for the triumph of the immortal ideas of communism.

Glory to the great Soviet people--the builder of communism and consistent fighter for peace!

May our great multinational motherland become even stronger, richer and more beautiful! Long live the Leninist CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

(Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov's report was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause.)

## REGIONAL

### POLISH VOIVODSHIP DELEGATION IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Visit by a Delegation from Łomża Voivodship, PRP [People's Republic of Poland]"]

[Text/ VILNIUS, 18 October. (EL'TA). A delegation from Łomża Voivodship, PRP has arrived in Soviet Lithuania; it is headed by Candidate Member of the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] CC and First Secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee W. Michaljuk. The delegation includes the following persons: peasant member of the PZPR CC W. Malinowski, bureau member of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and foreman of the Cotton Combine imeni October Revolution, S. Oldakowski, and bureau member of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and director of the Grajewski Wood-Chip Panel Plant, J. Kowalski.

On the first day of their visit the guests from our neighboring country met with CPSU CC member and first secretary of the CP of Lithuania CC, P. Grishkyavichus, and CPSU Central Auditing Commission member, chairman of the LSSR Council of Ministers, R. Songayla. During the course of the conversation which took place P. Grishkyavichus told the guests about the achievements of this republic's working people in developing the economy, science, and culture during the years of the Soviet regime. In the conversation it was emphasized that Soviet Lithuania has prospered within the unified and friendly family of fraternal republics. This fraternal friendship, the generous, unselfish aid of Soviet peoples has opened up broad horizons for the precipitous growth of the republic's productive forces, for the steady improvement in the working people's well-being.

The guests were informed about how the working people of the Neman region, in striving to mark in a worthy manner the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, are working intensively to implement the plans for economic and social development, to carry out the tasks which were set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th CP of Lithuania Congress. It was noted that a high degree of political and labor activity on the part of farmers and workers in all the sectors of the agro-industrial complex has been brought about by the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC and the country's Food Program which it adopted.

The delegation's leader, W. Michaljuk, expressed profound gratitude to the CP of Lithuania CC for the opportunity of becoming widely acquainted with the achievements of Soviet Lithuania and with the operational experience of the party organizations. He talked about the activities of the Voivodship PZPR Committee and the voivodship's Communists in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. The delegation's leader provided information about the new law on trade unions which has been adopted by the PRP Sejm [Parliament]. It opens up an extremely important phase in the trade-union movement and marks an important act on the path of normalizing social life, enriching its democratic forms. The thought was expressed that the Polish people, by their own efforts, developing cooperation with the fraternal countries, and utilizing aid from the Soviet Union, will be able to overcome the existing difficulties and will defend the socialist attainments in the PRP.

Taking part in the conversation were the following: Chief of the Foreign-Ties Department of the CP of Lithuania CC F. Strumilas, Deputy Chief of this department M. Sadovskiy, and Second Secretary of the Vilnius Party Gorkom V. Klikunene.

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## REGIONAL

### DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES COUNTRY'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY SESSION

CF191700 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Dec 82 pp 2-4

[Speech of Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee at a joint meeting of the Armenian Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet in Yerevan to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR; on 17 December]

[Excerpts] Dear friends. Sixty years have passed since the memorable December 1922 when in our fatherland's capital Moscow, the first All-Union Soviet conference triumphantly declared the birth of the world's first united multinational socialist state, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

That historic act had a fateful significance for the peoples of our country, their real fraternal friendship was confirmed. Various means for joint creative work and struggle were opened for the realization of a noble aim, the building of a communist society.

The plans established by V. I. Lenin regarding the national issue of the Communist Party began to be realized from the first days of the socialist revolution.

The Great October broke the chains of social and national pressure and invited all the peoples of our country to a historic, unique and creative work. Soviet rule not only declared but practically proclaimed and supported the equality of various nations and nationalities. It awakened the people, created political and economic conditions for the speedy development of the people who were previously backward and promoted their close unity and friendship.

The liberated people, as Lenin had foreseen, moved toward fraternal friendship and cooperation. The great Leninist idea for the unification of Soviet republics within a united government prevailed in the minds and hearts of millions. It was warmly defended by the working class, laboring villagers, and prominent intellectuals and became a real popular united movement.

The workers of the Soviet republics knew very well the extraordinary significance of the formation of the USSR. They understood the total importance and necessity of uniting all creative means for the achievement of the historic aims of a new life. The necessity to unify into a common union was first due to the fact



that the old world had left an extremely poor heritage, a destroyed economy, destruction and famine. Various parts of the country had very low standards of development. Only by united efforts, mutual support and fraternal assistance was it possible to overcome the backwardness, reestablish and develop production, to create an united socialist economy based on a general plan, to secure the living standards of the workers, to elevate the spiritual lives of the public and to march unitedly along the path of progress.

The Soviet Union became the great family of development and fraternity for over 100 nations and nationalities and showed the world the example of the free development of peoples.

Today, on the 60th jubilee of the Soviet Union, the bright achievements of the Soviet people are seen more clearly. They are more aware of the historic significance of the formation of the multinational Soviet state and its successful development of our country and the peoples of the whole world.

Due to the implementation of a united economic policy throughout the USSR, the unification of creative opportunities, the creation of a planned socialist economy, the rational distribution of public work, and the productive utilization of natural resources, the previously backward country became one of the most economically developed in the world. The gigantic economic progress of the USSR is seen in the fact that over the past 60 years the national revenue of the country increased over 170 times, the volume of the capital investments nearly 560 times, the volume of industrial production nearly 540 times, and its share in the international industrial production, 1 percent in 1922, has reached 20 percent today.

The whole history of the multinational Soviet state shows what a great moving power was the international unification of the peoples, friendship, fraternal assistance and cooperation, for the Soviet peoples. They have become the most important factors for the country's growth of material and spiritual potentials, for the rapid development of all Soviet republics, for our forward movement in all levels of building a new life and for all our historic victories.

Comrades, what socioeconomic and cultural development has been achieved by the Soviet peoples as a result of the implementation of national Leninist policy? What progressive role has the formation of the USSR played in their destinies? A splendid example of this is the socialist biography of the Armenian people.

Today's flourishing Soviet Armenia, the child of October and socialism, is a highly developed socialist republic in all aspects. Its people under the leadership of the party and by the powerful support of the Leninist fraternity of the peoples, have reached heroic heights of contemporary progress.

The united soviet family has given to our people whatever they have not seen and felt throughout their centuries-old history--when the most determined struggle for national existence was waged, a struggle against plunder and tyranny by foreign enslaving forces that passed through like infernal tempests over Armenian lands.

The fraternity of the Soviet peoples gave them confidence, the joy of friendship, the constantly supporting loyal friends and the united construction of the great house of flourishing and happiness. Our people will never forget the paternal care of the great leader V. I. Lenin, his concrete assistance to young Soviet Armenia which was rising out of the ashes and destruction and stood over the path of socialist development.

The Armenian people will never forget how Soviet Russia and the other republics which themselves in that time were going through incredible difficulties, were fraternally sharing all that they had and were generously assisting them to cure their deep wounds, to create a new socialist economy, to lay the foundations of a new life and to transform the appearance of the fatherland.

The people of the old generation and history as well recall that our republic began from zero in many respects. However, we had the liberated creative will and eagerness of the working classes, led by the Communist Party, and their revolutionary creativity.

Regarding the flourishing of our Yerevan, who could believe in 1922 that from a dusty province it would quickly become one of the biggest industrial, scientific and cultural centers in the country. It became a city of unique beauty, the happiest and most beautiful of all Armenian capitals. During the last 60 years, Yerevan lived and struggled as a real working city. It has played a remarkable role in the rebirth of Armenia and in its successes in economic and cultural progress. Yerevan's exploits--probably this is how we should call its historic great works--was appropriately crowned by the highest gift of the fatherland, the Order of Lenin.

By celebrating the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR today, we remember with deep gratitude all the working generations of our republic, the heroic work and marvelous achievements of those true patriots and internationalists who have participated in the creation and construction of the great Soviet Union, those who have devoted their efforts, energy and knowledge to the strengthening of our multinational fatherland, those who have defended freedom, honor and liberty, and those who have struggled and are struggling for the redoubling of its material and spiritual wealth.

On the occasion of the great day of friendship and fraternity, we deeply congratulate the working class, the workers of collective farm fields, intellectuals, the brave soldiers of the Soviet army, all the workers of our republic wish them all happiness, good life, successes in creative and patriotic work in the name of strengthening the economic and defense power of our dear Soviet fatherland.

Yes, the achievements of Soviet Socialist Armenia are great and its future is bright. Great happiness and the joy of peaceful work has prevailed in the country of the Armenians, the united family of the Soviet peoples. Sixty-five years ago the Armenian people were facing the threat of physical annihilation, as if justice had turned its face away and it seemed that they would soon disappear. However, owing to great October they achieved happiness in the powerful family of Soviet peoples and were able to live and work owing to the new period, the Leninist revolutionary renewal of the world.

At the beginning of our century one of the pillars of British colonialism, Z. Chamberlain declared: "The period of minor nations has passed a long time ago. The time of empires has come." This was not only a saying but impudent cynicism. It was the philosophy of hatred toward mankind and the policy and practice of the imperialists who brought tragedy to many peoples. Is it not the dogmatic backward advocacies and the policy of plundering and tyranny of the imperialists that resulted in the genocide of a whole nation in 1915 before the indifferent eyes of Europe. Are not the same ideologies and policies today the reason that the aggressors are slaughtering the peace-loving Arab peoples of Palestine, bringing suffering to Lebanon and other countries.

No, the time of minorities has not passed. On the contrary, Great October, socialism, and Lenin's ideas have erased the day of the empires. The times of unpunished colonial aggressions, plundering and tyranny have gone. Our great country today is demonstrating to the whole world the example of free development and equal fraternal cooperation of big and small nations as well as the progress and flourishing of peoples living with united aims.

At this solemn moment of the great and bright day of unification and friendship, our people express their warm gratitude to all the brothers and to all the Soviet peoples for their gigantic assistance and for their active participation in all the great work carried out in Armenia. They address their warmest international greetings and wishes of new glorious victories in communist construction.

Today, days before the start of the third year of the 5-year plan, we can say that much has been done. A good basis has been established for the full execution of the 11th 5-Year Plan and a determined struggle is being waged everywhere to achieve the party's economic strategy and to elevate productivity.

The workers of Soviet Armenia are making their contribution in the achievement of the country's socioeconomic development plan. They are successfully fulfilling the state plans and socialist obligations.

The national income grew 12 percent in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan instead of the projected 11.1 percent. The growth is twice the growth pace of capital investments. The industrial production volume increased about 12 percent instead of the 10.5 percent projected by the 5-year plan. The quality of work is improving.

The decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being carried out, and food program is being implemented. Important means are being initiated to fully secure the republic's demands for agricultural goods.

Regardless of nature's surprises, which have resulted in great losses, the village workers are fulfilling the annual plan for agricultural and livestock provisions and their sale to the state. The growth of gross agricultural production reached 10 percent instead of the 3.9 percent projected by the 5-year plan.

For their great achievements the village workers in this jubilee year received much appreciation from the party and were hailed by the CPSU Central Committee.

Capital investments are mostly being allocated for the expansion, reconstruction and technical reequipment of the existing enterprises. Ninety seven percent of the growth of industrial production volume is attributed to those factors. New houses, schools, preschool establishments, hospitals and other socialist and cultural projects will be completed. The socioeconomic development plan is being carried out successfully.

Much has been done, but more has to be done. We have a good, balanced and scientifically-based plan for the development of the republic's national economy, science and culture. It is a real plan for the great means of our production and scientific technology potential. It stems from the constructive proposals of the party and the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and aims at the further development of the republic to increase its participation in the elevation of the united popular economy of the country.

Our main task today is to execute that plan. In order to carry it out successfully and achieve the planned aims, it is necessary first of all to work better and more productively, constantly and devotedly, mobilize all efforts and work with the high awareness of duty and responsibility toward party, people and fatherland.

Raising productivity demands the acceleration of the technological reequipment of industrial and agrarian sectors of the national economy; strengthening the economy in all aspects; improve planning, administration, management and organization of production; and raise labor productivity and quality.

We must generally strengthen scientific technological progress and widely introduce the leading achievements of science and technology in production.

Our primary task is the consistent realization of the food program. It is necessary to fully achieve the major work to improve the soil, construct reservoirs and irrigation systems and intensify the planting of high yield fruit and grape groves. We must further use the existing reserves to raise the production of fields and factories. We are obliged to give serious attention to increasing crop yields, introducing a scientifically-based system of agronomy; raise livestock fodder production; mechanize labor processes; make better use of farm machinery and further strengthen the role of science in agricultural production.

We must do much to improve capital construction in all branches of the national economy. We must particularly note the importance of executing the construction plans on time. The construction workers must always remember that the full achievement of the socioeconomic development plan depends on how successfully they carry out the proposals, productiveness and quality of their work and their conscientiousness. So many times we have stated and now again we reiterate that whatever is being constructed must be of good quality, beautiful, make the people happy and honor the fatherland.



We must economize rationally and productively and show a true caring attitude toward the popular goodwill.

On this memorable day it is particularly necessary to pay attention to these issues because unfortunately we have many enterprises, organizations and labor collectives that are spending too much to fulfill the plans. Many economic administrators and cadres are altering the style of their work very slowly.

The implementation of the economic and cultural construction tasks before us stipulates the full participation of our science. Science today more than at any time before has become a powerful productive force. We are full of hope that the Academy of Science, the republic's institutes, scientific research establishments and our scientists will greatly increase their participation in resolving the problems related to increasing production and productivity in the national economy. We expect all our scientists to actively participate in the further improvement of the production structure and to increase the output of scientific and technical products that consume minimum energy and material.

We are sure that our working class, the workers on the collective farms, the popular intellectuals and all the workers of the republic will achieve new levels in communist construction and will honorably carry out all the projected plans. Their new achievements will be the result of the party's wise leadership. They fully trust the genuine communist party wholeheartedly approve the party's domestic and foreign policy and will further rally around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

The Armenian people are happy and proud of their new good fortune, the birth of October. They stepped into the 20th century with problems, persecutions and wounded hearts. In the first 20 years they bore fearful miseries, sufferings and the horrors of cruel genocide--the greatest tragedy of their history. However, today they are marching toward the 21 century free from pressures, deprivation of rights, poverty and backwardness. They are marching with the full flourishing of the material and spiritual powers as a progressing socialist nation. They are not marching alone, as they did for hundreds of years, but with fraternal peoples. They are progressing with great ideals, confident about the future and with assured steps of a working, creative and constructive people.

Hundreds of years will pass but the glorious struggling and constructing path of the past 60 years with the fraternal Soviet people will never be forgotten. It will remain in the memories of the coming generations as the period of heroic great works and establishment of a new world; the period of devoted and brave combatants struggling for the bright ideals of mankind--fraternity, peace and socialist progress.

Living and struggling for the full victory of those ideals has been and will be the greatest happiness of our people.

Today, in the ancient country of the Armenians, the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR is being marked as a great and bright day, the workers of Soviet Armenia and all the people assure the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo that they--as they always did

during the whole history of the Soviet Government--will constantly struggle for the flourishing of the dear fatherland, the completion of the marvelous plan foreseen for communist construction by the 26th CPSU Congress, and will hold high Lenin's banner, the banner of October, internationalism, fraternity of the peoples and friendship.

Let our great multinational fatherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, live forever, be further fortified and flourish.

Long live the unshakable Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Glory to the heroic pillar of the Soviet people, the Leninist Communist Party.

Long live communism.

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